DIALOGI
Gallico - Anglico - Latini.

PER

GABRIELEM DUGRES
Linguam Gallicam in Illustrissima &
Famosissima Oxonienſi Academia
haud ita pridem privatim
EDOCENTEM.

Editio ſecunda, priori emendatior.

Acceſſerunt huic editioni, ejuſdem Authoris,
Regulæ pronunciandi; ut & *Verborum Gallicorum*
PARADIGMATA.

OXONIÆ,
Excudebat LEON. LICHFIELD:
Veneunt apud *Thom. Robinſon.*
ANN. DOM. MDCLII.

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Linguæ Gallicanæ in Illustri Schola Sc.

Primarium Oxoniæ Academia

Institutore privatim

EDITUM.

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OXONIÆ,

Excudebat LEONARD LICHFIELD:
Veneunt apud Ædem Reformatam.
ANNO Dom. MDCCII.

Neceſſary Rules for the pronunciation of the French Tongue, very profitable unto them that are deſirous of it.

By GABRIEL DUGRES late Teacher of the ſame in OXFORD.

THere are but two and twenty letters in French, W, and K, are not in the French.

A, ſounds between ai, and au. It is fuller, and broader than in the Engliſh: to wit, as in all, ſhall.

a a, makes the ſyllable longer *aage*, except in *Iſaac*, *Aaron*, and ſuch like.

B Sounds bé: *b* is left out in *ſoubs*, *ſubjeƈt*, *febve*, *dębte*, *doubte*, *debvoir*, *febure*, *ſiebure*, *prebſtre*. B, Is never ſounded in the end of words, except in proper names in which it is ſounded, *Job*, *Jacob*.

C Sounds ſé. C ſounds like k before a, o, u, except when it has a marke underneath, for then it ſounds like ſ hard, *vięnça*, *garçon*. C before e, i, y, ſounds alſo like ſ hard, *cichorée*, *icy*, *celer*. The Engliſh muſt avoid carefully the ſound of h with

c, or ſ, coming before e, i, y. C is left out in *banc*, *blanc*, *franc*. C ſounds like g in *ſecond*, *ſecret*. C is never ſounded after a dipthong, *faict*, *fruict*. C is left out in *avec*, according to the Courtiers, but according to the Grammarians it is ſounded.

Ch ſounds like Sh. *cheval*, *choſe*, ſounds like *ſheval*, *ſhoſe*. Yet ch ſounds like k in proper names coming from latine *Chriſtoſle*; yet *Charles* and *Richard* are ſounded *Sharles*, *Riſhard*. Ch ſounds like k in *eſchole*, *chorde*, *chordon*, *cholere*, *cichorée*, *archange*, *echo*, *charactere*, *chaos*, *euchariſtie*.

D Sounds dé. D is left out afore v, and j, when they are conſonants, as in *advis*, *adjourner*, *advocat*. Except in *adverbe*, and in *adverſaire*, yet ſome ſay *averſaire*. D ſounds like t in the end of words, if the next beginne with a vowell, as *grand eſprit*, ſay *grant eſprit*. D is never ſounded in *nid*, *crud*, *nud*, *noeud*, *pied*, *bled*, *gard*, nor in any other ending in *ard*. D is alſo left out in the end of words pronounced alone, or in the end of a ſentence, as *il fait grand chaud*. *le vent eſt fort grand*.

E Maſculine ſounds loud as in e in your Engliſh word, the. You ſhall know when it is a Maſculine; *Firſt*, when it hath a marke over head, as in *bonté*, *pitié*. *Secondly*, when it comes before r, or before z in the end of words, as in *aimer*, *berger*, *aimez*. *Thirdly*, when you ſee ee together, the firſt is ever maſculine, *cheminée*. *Fourthly*, e is for the moſt part maſculine in the beginning of words, as in *eſtimer*, *eſcrimer*, *eſlever*, except in *eſtre*, where it is neuter.

E fœminine is ſounded ſhort almoſt as your e in the end of words, *breake*, *eate*: but our e in the end of words ſounds ſomewhat more, and beſides it makes the foregoing ſyllable longer, as in *ame*, *flame*, which are ſounded *a-me*, *fla-me*, joyning the laſt conſonant with the e. When there comes a mute, and a liquid together before e in the end of words, it ſeemes unto you Engliſhmen that we ſound the e afore the liquid, as in *fable*, *prendre*. *table*, *dyre*. E wanting a marke over head in the end of words is ever fœminine. Item, e is fœminine in the end of words afore s, if the words be of above one ſyllable, as in *hommes*, *merveilles*. Yet e is neuter in *expres*, *apres*, *aupres*, *ſucces*, *exces*,

exces, *proces*, *deces*, *acces*. E is alſo ſhort, or fœminine in words ending in *ement*, except they be marked over, as *privément*.

The third E is called neuter, or open, becauſe it ſounds ſomewhat more aoute than the other. E neuter ſounds as e in tell, ſell, father, morher: almoſt like your a, but ſmaller. E is neuter before b, c, d, l, t: and alſo before r, and z, but only in the midſt of words, *febve*, *avec*, *eternel*, *net*, *guerre*, *meſmes*. E is neuter afore s in words of one ſyllable, except in *tres*. E before m, and before n, ſounds like a in the ſame ſyllable: as *commencement*, *intendement*, ſay commancement. In third plurall perſons ending in *ent*, *n* is left out, and e is fœminine, *furent*, *aimerent*.

When you meet *ien*, or *yen* in a word, ſound e, not a, as in *bien*, *moyen*. Yet e ſounds like a in *ſcience*, *client*, *patience*, *expedient*, *ingredient*, *orient*, *experience*, *fient*, *inconvenient*, *eſcient*, *ſapience*, and in thoſe that come from them. E is not ſounded like a in *antenne*, *garenne*, *gehenne*, *gemme*, *contemner*, *Jeruſalem*, *Bethleem*, *dilemme*, *amen*, *Gennes*, *Rennes*, *Turennes*, *Vincennes*, *examen*.

F ſounds eff. F is pronounced as in Engliſh, betweene the under lips, and the upper teeth. F between two vowels ſounds like v, *neufaine*, *neufieſme*, ſounds *neuviéme*, *neuvaine*. F is not ſounded in *trefves*, *neufve*, *vifve*, and ſuch like, becauſe v comes after f. In the end of words f may be ſounded, even when the following word begins with a conſonant: but they that ſpeak the neateſt do not ſound f.

G ſounds almoſt as if you could write in Engliſh gzye. G before a, o, u, ſounds as in your gariſon, gule, &c. but before e, i, y, it ſounds as in your Engliſh gentleman, gibet, but nothing ſo hard, *gentilhomme*, *giſant*. In the ſyllables *gua*, *gue*, *gui*, *guo*, u is left out, and g ſounds in all, as in gariſon: or as in guard, gueſt, guilt, in which you doe alſo leave out u. Yet we ſound u in *aiguiſer*, *aiguille*, *aiguillette*, *argue*, *Guiſe* a proper name. When you finde *geo*, or *gea*, leave out the e, and ſound the g, as when it is afore e, *bourgeois*, *margea*. G before n ſounds out

of the noſe, *compagnon*. G is needleſſe in the end of moſt words, as in *loing*. In *ſang*, and in *joug* g cannot be well left out.

I Vowell ſounds like your ee in feet, fleet. j conſonant as the French g before e, and i, *Joli*. In the dipthongs *ei*, *ai*, *oüi*, coming before ll, the i is as it were caſt after ll in our pronunciation, and the ll ſounds melting, *merveille*, *bailler*, *muraille*, *broüiller*. ll ſounds alſo melting after i, *fille*, *piller*, but not in *ville*, *eſtoille*, *mille*, *pupille*, *tranquillité*, *caviller*.

L is left out after au, ou, and eu in the ſame ſyllable, yet l ſounds in *poulpe*, and in *coulpe*, but not in *coulpable*. L is left out in *tiltre*, *cul*, *cheveul*, *outil*, *gentil*, but not in *gentilhomme*. In *poüil*, *verroüil*, *genoüil*, u and j are left out. In *ſaoul*, a and o are left out. L is changed into u in *ſol*, *col*, *mol*, *fol*; yet *col* and *mol* are pronounced by the Courtiers as they are written.

M in the end of words ſounds n, *nom*, *non*. M is alſo founded like n before b, n, p, and before another m. *embellir*, *tromper*, *condamner*, *emmener*. Yet m keeps its own ſound in *contemner*, *damnifier*, *Jeruſalem*, *Bethleem*.

N in the end of ſyllables ſounds almoſt as if g were after it; as *mon* ſounds almoſt *mong*; but take heed you ſound not too much of the g. If a vowell follow in the next word, then we ſound no g with n: as in *Dieu vous gard mon ami*.

Om, or on, ſounds oon; but if m or n followes, ſound *om* or *on* like oo, as in *hoomme*, *honneur*, which ſounds hoome, hooneur. Oo is no dipthong; When o m are not in the ſame ſyllable, they are not ſounded like oon: *domicile*, ſay *do-mi*.

P ſounds pe. P is left out in *pſeaume*, *pſeautier*, *bapteſme*, *compte*, *nopce*, *recepvoir*, *recepte*, *eſcripre*, *nepveu*, *niepce*, *apuril*, *dompter*, *ſepmaine*, *ſept*, *ſeptiéme*; and now of late p is not written in theſe very words. ph ſounds like f. Philoſophe ſound *filoſofe*.

Q ſounds ku. ſound *qua, que, qui, quo*, as ka, ke, ki, ko, leaving out u.

R ſounds err.

S in the beginning of words ſounds hard, as in *ſeruiteur*. But in the end, and in the midſt between two vowels ſ ſounds like z, *roſe, plaiſir, vous*, ſound roze, plaizir, vouz. S ſounds hard after conſonants, *cenſure*. S between a vowell, and a conſonant, is ſometimes pronounced, ſometimes left out. They that underſtand the Latine, muſt pronounce ſ in words that they ſee comming near from it, except ſor e be more in the French word, than in the Latine. If they will look in my Grammer, they ſhall ſee what belongs to S more at large. They that are unskilfull of the Latine, may take for their rule, that S is ſounded in words beginning with any of theſe ſyllables, *abſ, in, bis, cas, cons, diſ, ins, obs, poſt, pros, ſubs*; yet ſ is left out in *aſne, aſpre, aſpreté, diſne, diſtes, diſner, poſteau, proſne*. Item, ſ ſounds in words ending in *eſque, iſme, iſc, iſque, iſte, uſc*. Yet ſ is left out in *abyſme, eveſque, beniſte, giſte, viſte, honneſte*. Theſe two rules and the uſe will ſerve well, for it is almoſt impoſſible to give certain generall rules for the leaving out, or pronouncing of S. Therfore you muſt obſerve it by reading and by practice.

T ſounds like ſ in words ending in *tion*, and in *tie*, coming from Latine, *prophetie, fiction*. T is never ſounded in the conjunction *et*.

V ſounds almoſt as if you would whiſtle it out, and almoſt as in lute. u before r is conſonant in the ſame ſyllable, as in *vray, deurai*.

X ſounds ex, x between two vowels like z, *deuxiéme*, ſound *deuzieme*. In words coming from Latine x ſound not z. *Alexandre*. In *ſoixante, Auxerre, Xaintes, Maixent, Bruxelle, lexive*, x ſounds like ſ hard. X in the end of words like ſ, except in *perplex*.

Y *Igrec* ſounds ever like your ee, *yeux* as *eeux*.

Z ſounds *zed*.

Of Dipthongs.

AU ſounds o, *paul, pol.* In *Eſau* there be two ſyllables. *Ai*, or *ay* in the beginning before conſonants, and in the end ſounds like é maſc; as in *aimay* ſound *émé:* ai, or ay in the beginning before vowels, and in the middle ſounds almoſt like your aie; but ſmaller, as in *ayons, jamais. Ain*, or *Aim* ſounds *ein, faim, main, fein, mein.* Ei ſounds like é *pleine, pléne*, in *mei, fei, vei*, e is left out. *Eu* ſounds almoſt as it is written. *Ou* ſounds like oo ſhort. *Oi*, or *oy* in the beginning, and in the end of words ſounds like oé, that it is almoſt like way, but not ſo broad. *Oi* or *oy* in the midſt of words ſounds like *way*, but very ſmall and acute, as *vouloir, parlois* ſound *voulwair, parlwais*, or rather like *parlwes, voulwer.* The Courtiers ſound now *oi*, or *oy* in the midſt of words like our French e neuter, or like your ai pronounced very ſmall, as *courtois, parlois*, they ſound *courtais, parlais.* Yet in words of one ſyllable, in words ending in oir, or in verbs that have oi, in the firſt ſyllable, the Courtiers follow the pronunciation of others. *Ao* ſound like a in *faon, paon, tahon.* In *faonner*, a and o are ſounded. *Ae* ſoumd é, *paelle, pelle. Ea* ſound a, *mangea, dea.* When you meet three vowels together, ſound not the firſt at all, as in *aouſt, ſaouler, coeur.* Yet it may be ſounded, but very little in ſome, as in *beaucoup, eau.* If the firſt of the three be either *i*, or *y*; they muſt be ſounded as in *dieu, yeux.* Item, if the two firſt make a dipthong, you muſt ſound them as a dipthong, as in *boüillir.*

Of generall rules for the reading of French.

1 LEave the laſt conſonant of any word, if the next begins with a conſonant.

2 When you find two or three conſonants in the very end of words, leave out the laſt but one. Except out of theſe two rules, *l, m, n, r. Temps bien paſſé eſt bon paſſe-temps.* L before ſ is out left in the ſame ſyllable, as in *fils, gentilshommes.* L is alſo left out in *il* before conſonants, as *il fait beau.*

3. When

3 When a word ends in e fœminine, the laſt ſyllable but one muſt be long, as in *mene*, which ſounds *méne*: if the word endeth in é, the laſt but one is ſhort: if the word end neither in é maſc. nor in e fœminine, the accent is upon the laſt ſyllable, *douleur*, *tourment*. You muſt not draw our French words ſo long as you do in your Engliſh tongue, but pronounce them more roundly.

4. When a verbe ends either in e, or in a, and there follow one of theſe three words, *il*, *elle*, *on*, we put *t* between them in our ſpeaking, and many do write it now of late, *diſne-il? que dira-on? que fera-elle*, ſay *diſnet il? que diraton? que fera-telle?*

5 A letter written and not pronounced in the middle of words make the ſyllable longer, as in *maſtin* a maſty dogge, but in *matin* morning ma is ſhort.

6 Words compounded and derived are pronounced as thoſe from which they come, as *ſainctement*, in which e is left out, becauſe it comes from *Sainct*, &c.

Of three marks very uſefull in reading of French.

THis mark ' is a ſign that there is a vowell left out in the word that has it. It happens alwaies ſo in words of one ſyllable ending in e fœminine, if the next word begin with a vowell, as in *qu'eſt-cela? ce n'eſt rien* for *que eſt*, *ce ne eſt*. Words of more than one ſyllable ending in e fœminine, looſe alſo the e if the next words begin with a vowell, but only in ſpeaking, *Mon ame eſt bleſſée de vôtre amour*. We ſay alſo *ſ'il vous plaît* for *ſi il*. The article *la* looſes its a before vowels. *ma*, *ta*, *ſa*, looſe a before *amour*, *amie*. Theſe " pricks are to divide two vowels, *rëunir*, *rëiterer*, *obëir*, ſay *re-unir*, &c. They are for the moſt part put upon u coming before a vowell, or upon the vowell coming after the u to ſhew that u is no conſonant, as in *boüe*, *loüer*, *foüetter*, *boüillir*. This - joynes two words in one, as *porte-eſpée*, and make two to be ſounded as one, as in *diſ-je? ſay-je? que diray-je?*

Paradigmata

Paradigmata Verborum Gallicorum, opera GABRIELIS DU GRES Galli Linguam Gallicam in celeberrima Oxoniensi Academia Edocentis. Litera X. & aliis nonnullis præfixæ temporibus indicant alia tempora ex quibus illa componuntur.

Avoir To have.
Habeo I have,

	Ayons	*Ayez*
		Qu'ils aient.
Opt.	*Dieu vueille que,*	God grant
	that I may have.	
Præf.	*I'aye* utinam habeam.	
A	*Tu ayes*	*Nous ayons.*
	Il ait	*Vous ayiez.*
		Ils aient.
Imper.	*Pleust à dieu que.*	Would
fect.	to God I had.	
	I'eusse utinam haberem.	
C	*Tu eusses,*	*Nous eussions.*
	Il eust.	*Vous eussiez.*
		Ils eussent.
Imper.	*Si I'avois,* si haberem &c.	
fect 2.	ut in imperfecto indicat.	
B	If I had.	
Habere.	I would or should have	
Imper-	*I'aurois*	*Nous aurions.*
fect. 3.	*Tu aurois,*	*Vous auriez*
	Il auroit,	*Ils auroient.*
Perfect.	*Ie prie Dieu que*	
A	*I'ay eu.* Utinam habuerim.	
Pluſq. 1.	*Pleuſt à Dieu que*	
Perfect.	*I'euſſe eu.*	
B	Utinam habuiſſem.	
Pluſq. 2.	*Si I'euſse eu:* Si habuiſ-	
B Perf.	ſem. If I had had.	

Avoir To have.
Habeo I have,

	I'ai	*Nous avons,*
Præſ.	*Tu as,*	*Vous avez.*
X	*Il a,*	*Ils ont.*
Imperf.	Habebam I had.	
	I'avois	*Nous avion.*
C	*Tu avois*	*Vous aviez*
	Il avoit,	*Ils avoient.*
Perf. 1.	I had.	
	I'eu habui	*Nous eusmes.*
	Tu eus	*Vous eustes.*
	Il eut	*Ils eurent.*

Hoc utimur præfecto cum tempus eſt abſolute præteritum.

Perf. 2. *I'ay eu.* I have had &c. Vt in Præſenti indicat. Hoc X utimur tempore quando tempus non eſt abſolute præteritum.

C. Pluſq. *I'avois eu.* habueram.
Perf. I had had.

Fut.	Habebo I ſhal or will have	
	I'aurai	*Nous aurons.*
E	*Tu auras*	*Vous aurez.*
	Il aura	*Ils auront.*
Imper.	*Aye*	Have thou Habe
	Qu'il ait	Let him have

Plusq. 3. I'eusse eu,
B Perf. Habuissem.

Futurum Dieu vueille que
A I'aie Cy-apres. Utinam habeã.
Post hac hereafter.
Subjunct. fit vel ab Indicat. præponendo venque, vel puisque cùm, quoniam. Vel ab Optat. præponendo quoyque, bienque, combienque, etsi, quamvis.
E Fut. Quand I'aurai eu Cũ ha-
Subj. buero, I shall have had
Inf. præs. Avoir to have habere.
Perfect. Avoir eu To have had.
Partic. præs. Aiant. Having.
Part. perf. Ayant eu having had
Gerund. la. in Di. D'Avoir.
Habendi of having:

Ger. in Do. En ayant in having.

Ger in dum. Pour Avoir. ad habendum.

Particip. pass. Eu had.

Ie dois Avoir.

Futurum. Habiturus sum.

Estre to be, Sum I am
Ie suis Nous sommes.
Tu es Vous estes.
Il est. Ils sont.

Eram I was
I'estois Nous estions.
Tu estois Vous estiez.
Ile stoit. ils estoient.

Fui I was.
Ie fu Nous fusmes.
Tu fus Vous fustes.
Il fut Ils furent.

Fui. I have been.
X I'ay esté.

Fueram. I had been.
C i'avois esté.

Ero, I shall or will be.
Ie seray Nous serons.
Tu seras Vous serez.
Il sera ils seront.

Esto Be thou.
Sois Soions.
Qu'il soit. Soiez.
Qu'ils soient.

Vtinam sim God grant that I may be Dieu vueile que.
ie sois Nous soions.
Tu sois Vous soiez.
il soit. ils soient.

Vtinam essem, would to God I were. Pleust à dieu que.
ie fusse Nous fussions.
Tu fusses Vous fussiez.
il fust. ils fussent.

Si essem &c. If I were.
Si i'estois
Vt imperfect. indic.
Essem. I would or should be.
ie serois Nous serions.
Tu serois Vous seriez.
il seroit ils seroient.

Vtinam fuerim. I pray to God that I may have been
ie prie Dieu que. i'aie esté.
Pleust à Dieu que.

i'eusse

i'euſſe eſté. Vtinam fuiſſem.

Si i'euſſe eſté.
Si fuiſſem.
i'euſſe eſté. fuiſſem.

Dieu vneille que
Ie ſois cy apres.
Vtinam ſim, poſt hac.

Subjunctivus ut antea præteritum eſt.

Quand i'aurai eſté, cùm fuero.
When I ſhall have been.
Eſtre. Eſſe, To be.
Avoir eſté. fuiſſe To have bin.

Eſtant. Being.
Ayant eſté. Having been.
D'eſtre. Of being.
En eſtant. In being.
Pour eſtre. ad exiſtendum.

Eſté Been.

je dois eſtre. futurus ſum.

---

1. Conjug. facit infinitivum er *Parler.*

Loquor. I ſpeake.

Je parle	*Nous parlons.*
Tu parles	*Vous parlez.*
il parle	*ils parlent.*

Loquebar, I did ſpeak.

je parlois	*Nous parlions*
Tu parlois.	*Vous parliez.*
il parloit.	*ils parloient.*

Locutus ſum, I ſpake.

je parlai	*Nous parlaſmes.*
Tu parlas	*Vous parlaſtes.*
il parla	*ils parlerent.*

j'ai Parlé, I have ſpoken.
X
j'avois parlé, Locutus fueram.
C.

I ſhall or will ſpeak.

je Parlerai	*Nous parlerons,*
Tu parleras,	*Vous parlerez.*
il parlera.	*ils parleront.*

Speak thou.

Parle loquare,	*Parlons*
Qu'il parle,	*Parlez.*
	Qu'ils parlent.

Vtinam loquar. God grant that I may ſpeak.
Dieu vneille que.

je parle,	*Nous parlions.*
Tu parles,	*Vous parliez.*
il parle,	*ils parlent.*

Vtinã loquerer would to God I could ſpeak.
Pleuſt à dieu que.

je parlaſſe	*Nous parlaſſions.*
Tu parlaſſes	*Vous parlaſtiez.*
il parlaſt.	*ils parlaſſent.*

Si ie parlois. Si loquerer, ut in imperfecto indicativi cujuſq; verbi.

If I ſhould ſpeak.
I would or ſhould ſpeak. loquerer

je parlerois,	*Nous parlerions.*
Tu parlerois,	*Vous parleriez.*
il parleroit,	*ils parleroient.*

I pray to God that I may have ſpoken. Vtinam locutus fuerim.
je prie Dieu que i'aye parlé.

Pleuſt.

Pleust à Dieu que.
i'eusse parlè. Vtinam loquutus fuissem.

Si i'eusse parlè, Si locutus fuissem.

i'eusse parlè, locutus fuissem.

Dieu vueille que:
ie parle cy-apres. Vtinam loquar post hac.

Subjunctivus, ut antea præscriptum est.

Fut. *Quand i'aurai parlè.*
Sub. Quando locutus fuero.

Parler, loqui. To speak.
Avoir parlè, Locutum fuisse.
Parlant, loquens, speaking.
Ayant parlè, having spoken.
Cum locutus sim vel essem.
De parler. Of speaking.

En parlant, Loquendo.

Pour parler. Ad loquendum.

Parlè spoken.
ie dois parler. Locuturus sum.

---

2. In ir, vel in ire, Lire,
Bastir Ædificare.

ie bastis	*Nous bastissons,*
Tu bastis,	*Vous bastissez.*
il bastit,	*ils bastissent.*

Ædificabam. I did build.

ie bastissois	*Nous bastissions.*
Tu bastissois	*Vous bastissiez.*
il bastissoit.	*il bastissoient.*

Ædificavi I have built.

ie basti	*Nous bastismes,*
Tu bastis	*Vous bastistes.*
il bastit.	*ils bastirent.*

i'ai basti. I have built.
X.
i'avois basti, I had built.
C

I shall or will build.

ie bastirai	*Nous bastirons.*
Tu bastiras.	*Vous bastirez.*
il bastira.	*ils bastiront.*

Ædifica Build thou.

Basti.	*Bastissons*
Qu'il bastisse	*Bastissez*
	Qu'ils bastissent.

Vtinam ædificem.
Dieu vueille que

Ie bastisse	*Nous bastissions*
Tu bastisses,	*Vous bastissiez*
Il bastisse.	*ils bastissent.*

Vtinam ædificarem.
Pleust à dieu que.

ie bastisse,	*Nous bastissions.*
Tu bastisses.	*Vous bastissiez.*
il bastist,	*ils bastissent.*

Si ie bastissois. Si ædificarem.

ie Bastirois	*Nous bastirions.*
Tu Bastirois	*Vous bastiriez*
il bastiroit	*ils bastiroient.*

ie prie Dieu que
i'ay basti.
Vtinam ædificaverim.
Pleust à Dieu que
i'eusse basti, utinã ædificavissem.

Si

Si i'eusse basti, Si ædificavissem.

i'eusse basti, ædificassem.

Dieu vueille que
ie bastisse cy-apres.
Vtinam ædificem post hac.

Subjunctivus, ut antea præscriptum est

Fut. *Quand i'aurai basti.*
Sub. Cum ædificavero.
Bastir ædificare to build.
Avoir basti, ædificasse.
Bastissant, ædificans, building.
Ayant basti, having built.

De *bastir*, Of building.

En *bastissant*. In building.

Pour bastir. Ad ædicandum.

Basti Built.

ie dois bastir, ædificaturus sum.

---

3. In Oire vel Oir.

Concipio I conceive.

Ie conçois. Nous concevon.
Tu conçois. Vous concevez
il conçoit, ils conçoivent.

Concipiebam I did conceive.

ie concevois, Nous concevions.
Tu concevois, Vous concevicz
il concevoit ils concevoient

Concepi, I conceaved.

ie conceu. Nous conceusmes
Tu conceus, Vous conceustes.
il conceut. ils conceurent

i'ai conceu. I have conceaved.

X.

i'avois conceu. Conceperam.

C.

Concipiã I shall or conceive

ie concevrai Nous concevrons.
Tu concevras Vous concevrez.
il concevra, ils concevront.

Conceaue thou.

Conçois Concevons
Qu'il conçoive Concevez
Qu'ils conçoivent.

Dieu vuille que.

ie conçoive Nous concevions.
Tu conçoives Vous concevicz,
il conçoive ils conçoivent.

Pluſt à dieu que

ie conceusse Nous conceussions,
Tu conceusses Vous conceussiez,
il conceust. ils conceussent.

Vtinam concíperem

Si ie concevois.
Si conciperem.

ie concevois Nous concevrions.
Tu concevois, Vous concevriez.
il concevoit ils concevroient.
ie prie dieu que.
i'aye conceu. Utinam conceperim.

Pleust à Dieu que.
i'eusse conceu,
Vtinam concepissem.

Si i'eusse conceu.
Si concepissem.

i'eusse conceu. Concepissem.

Dieu vueille que
ie Conçoive cy-apres.

Vtinam

Vtinam concipiam poſt hac.

Subjunctivus ut antea præſcriptum eſt.

Fut. *Quand' i'aurai conceu.*
Subjunct. Cum concepero.
Concevoir. Concipere
Avoir conceu. Concepiſſe.
Concevant. Concipiens.
Ayant conceu. Having conceived.
De concevoir. Concipiendi.
En concevant. In concipiendo.
Pour concevoir. Ad concipiendũ.
Conceu. Conceived.
Ie dois concevoir. concepturus ſum.

---

4. In re præced' conſonante.

Capio I take.

Prendre capere. To take.

ie prens, *Nous prenons*
Tu prens. *Vous prenez.*
il prend, *ils prenent.*

Capiebam, I did take.

ie prenois, *Nous prenions.*
Tu prenois. *Vous preniez.*
il prenoit, *ils prenoient.*

Cepi, I tooke.

ie pris. *Nous priſmes.*
Tu pris, *Vous priſtes.*
il prit. *ils prirent.*

i'ai pris, Cepi.

i'avois pris, Ceperam.

C

ie prendrai, *Nous prendrons.*
Tu prendras, *Vous prendrez.*
il prendra. *ils prendront.*

Cape Take thou.

Pren, *Prenons.*
Qu'il prene, *Prenez.*
Qu'ils prenent.

Dieu vueille que.

ie prene, *Nous prenions.*
Tu prenes, *Vous preniez.*
il prene, *ils prenent.*

Vtinam capiam.

Pleuſt à Dieu que.

ie priſſe *Nous priſſions.*
Tu priſſes, *Vous priſſiez.*
il priſt. *ils priſſent.*

Vtinam caperem.

Si je prenois. Si caperem.

ie prendrois Nous prendrions.
Tu prendrois Vous prendries.
il prendroit ils prendroient.

ie prie Dieu que,
i'ay pris. Vtinam cepiſſem.

Si i'euſſe pris. Si cepiſſem.

i'euſſe pris. cepiſſem.
Dieu vueille que
ie prene cy-apres.
Vtinam capiam poſt hac.

Subjunctivus ut antea præſcriptum eſt.

Fut. *Quand j'aurai pris,* When I shall have taken.
Subjunct. cum cepero.
Prendre, Capere.
Avoir pris. Cepisse.
Prenant. Capiens.
Ayant pris. Having taken.

De prendre. Of taking.

En prenant. In taking.

Pour prendre. Ad capiendum.

Pris. Captus.

Je dois prendre. Capturus sum.

FINIS